

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

BARTLEY M. MULLEN, JR., individually and
on behalf of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE TJX COMPANIES, INC., d/b/a TJ MAXX,

Defendant.

Case No.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Bartley M. Mullen, Jr. (“Plaintiff”), individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, brings this class action against The TJX Companies, Inc., doing business as “TJ Maxx”, (“Defendant”), alleging violations of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*, and its implementing regulations (the “ADA”), for declaratory and injunctive relief, attorneys’ fees, and expenses.

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a case about putting profit ahead of the rights of people with disabilities.
2. Defendant positions a host of obstructions, including but not limited to, merchandise, merchandise displays, stocking carts and/or other items positioned so that they block or narrow the aisle pathways of its stores.
3. Upon information and belief, this practice is intentional, and driven by a calculated judgment that impeding interior paths of travel increases sales revenue and profits. *See, e.g., Stuff*

Piled in the Aisle? It's There to Get You to Spend More, The New York Times, (April 7, 2011);¹
see also, *Why a Messy, Cluttered Store is Good for Business*, Time Magazine, (April 8, 2011).²

4. Although this practice may increase profits, it does so at the expense of basic civil rights guaranteed to people with disabilities by the ADA because it results in unlawful access barriers.

5. Plaintiff, at all times relevant hereto, has suffered from a legal mobility disability as defined by the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2). Plaintiff is therefore a member of the protected class under the ADA and the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 C.F.R. § 36.101 *et. seq.*

6. Plaintiff has been denied full and equal access to Defendant's goods and facilities as a result of accessibility barriers existing in interior paths of travel. These access barriers include but are not limited to: merchandise, merchandise displays, stocking carts, boxes, and/or other items, positioned so that they impermissibly block or narrow the aisle pathways. These conditions violate the ADA and deny Plaintiff's equal access to the goods and services offered at Defendant's stores.

7. The access barriers described herein are not temporary and isolated. They are systemic, recurring, and reflective of Defendant's marketing and store policies and practices.

8. This action is not about a single specific barrier that Plaintiff has encountered – rather, this action seeks to address the persistently inaccessible conditions of Defendant's stores that are occurring because of Defendant's practices and policies of cluttering its stores with

¹ Available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2011/04/08/business/08clutter.html> as of January 16, 2020.

² Available at <http://business.time.com/2011/04/08/why-a-messy-cluttered-store-is-good-for-business/> as of January 16, 2020.

merchandise and other items within interior paths of travel. Plaintiff is putting Defendant on notice that its stores' conditions are inaccessible because of the many types of access barriers that are present, persisting, and reoccurring within its stores.

9. Counsel for Plaintiff has overseen an investigation into Defendant's Pennsylvania stores which has confirmed the widespread existence of interior access barriers that are the same as, or similar to, the barriers directly experienced by Plaintiff. This investigation further confirms Plaintiff's experiences of encountering various access barriers at multiple locations within Defendant's stores of a specific type and sort – typically merchandise and merchandise displays projecting into interior paths of travel.

10. In accordance with 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2), Plaintiff seeks a permanent injunction requiring that:

- a) Defendant remediate all interior path of travel access barriers at Defendant's Pennsylvania stores, consistent with the ADA;
- b) Defendant change its policies and practices to ensure its Pennsylvania facilities are fully accessible to, and independently usable by, individuals who use wheelchairs or scooters; and
- c) Plaintiff's representatives shall monitor Defendant's Pennsylvania stores to ensure that the injunctive relief ordered pursuant to this Complaint has been implemented and will remain in place.

11. Plaintiff's claims for permanent injunctive relief are asserted as class claims pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2). Rule 23(b)(2) was specifically intended to be utilized in civil rights cases where the plaintiff seeks injunctive relief for his or her own benefit and the benefit of

a class of similarly situated individuals. To that end, the note to the 1996 amendment to Rule 23 states:

Subdivision(b)(2). This subdivision is intended to reach situations where a party has taken action or refused to take action with respect to a class, and final relief of an injunctive nature or a corresponding declaratory nature, settling the legality of the behavior with respect to the class as a whole, is appropriate.... Illustrative are various actions in the civil rights field where a party is charged with discriminating unlawfully against a class, usually one whose members are incapable of specific enumeration.

THE ADA'S CLEAR AND COMPREHENSIVE MANDATE

12. The ADA was enacted over a quarter century ago and was intended to “provide a clear and comprehensive national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities.” 42 U.S.C. § 12101(b)(1).

13. The ADA is the central civil rights law protecting people with disabilities, a group of Americans who are too often overlooked and undervalued. Like other civil rights laws, the purpose of the ADA is clear: the eradication of discrimination. As one legal scholar explained: “A single step in front of a store may not immediately call to mind images of Lester Maddox standing in the door of his restaurant to keep blacks out. But in a crucial respect they are the same, for a step can exclude a person who uses a wheelchair just as surely as a no-blacks-allowed rule can exclude a class of people.” Samuel Bagenstos, *The Perversity of Limited Civil Rights Remedies: The Case of “Abusive” ADA Litigation*, 54 UCLA L. Rev. 1, 23 (2006).

14. The Supplementary Information to 28 C.F.R. § 36 explains, among other things: “Some of the most frequently cited qualitative benefits of increased access are the increase in one’s personal sense of dignity that arises from increased access and the decrease in possibly humiliating incidents due to accessibility barriers. Struggling [to use a non-accessible facility] negatively affect[s] a person’s sense of independence and can lead to humiliating accidents, derisive

comments, or embarrassment. These humiliations, together with feelings of being stigmatized as different or inferior from being relegated to use other, less comfortable or pleasant elements of a facility . . . all have a negative impact on persons with disabilities.”

15. Title III of the ADA requires that “[n]o individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation.” 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a). It prohibits places of public accommodation, either directly or through contractual, licensing, or other arrangements, from outright denying individuals with disabilities the opportunity to participate in the goods or services offered by a place of public accommodation, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i), or denying individuals with disabilities the opportunity to fully and equally participate in a place of public accommodation, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(ii). The ADA further prohibits places of public accommodation from utilizing methods of administration that have the effect of discriminating on the basis of a disability. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(D).

16. Discrimination on the basis of disability can occur, generally, through a denial of the opportunity to participate in or benefit from goods, services, facilities, or accommodations (42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i)); or from affording goods, services, facilities, or accommodations that are not equal to those afforded to other individuals (42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(ii)); or from providing goods, services, facilities, or accommodations that are separate from those provided to other individuals (42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(iii)).

THE ADA AND THE RIGHT OF NON-DISCRIMINATORY ACCESS TO GOODS

17. The ADA requires Defendant to provide individuals who use wheelchairs or scooters full and equal enjoyment of Defendant’s goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages,

and accommodations, and further requires that all of Defendant's facilities that are open to the public must be "readily accessible". 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182(a) and 12183.

18. The ADA specifically prioritizes "measures to provide access to those areas where goods and services are made available to the public. These measures include, for example, adjusting the layout of display racks, rearranging tables ..." 28 C.F.R. § 36.304

19. The Department of Justice, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12186(b), has promulgated the ADA Accessibility Guidelines ("ADAAG") in implementing Title III of the ADA. There are two active ADAAGs that set forth the technical structural requirements that a public accommodation must meet in order to be "readily accessible": the 1991 ADAAG Standards, 28 C.F.R. § pt. 36, App. D ("1991 Standards"), and the 2010 ADAAG Standards, 36 C.F.R. § pt. 1191, App. D ("2010 Standards").

20. In order for Defendant's facilities to be "readily accessible" under Title III of the ADA, merchandise on fixed aisle shelving in a retail store must be located on an accessible route. The applicable "accessible route" standards are set forth in the 2010 Standards at Section 403.5.1. *See also* ADA Guide for Small Businesses, June 1999, *available at* <https://www.ada.gov/smbustxt.htm> (noting that "when sales items are displayed or stored on shelves for selection by customers, the store must provide an accessible route to fixed shelves and displays...")

21. ADA Figure 403.5.1 explains that an accessible route must be a minimum of 36 inches, but can be reduced to 32 inches for a length of no more than 24 inches, such as at doors, so long as the 32 inch segments are at least 48 inches apart. *See* ADA Figure 403.5.1 *available at* <https://www.access-board.gov/guidelines-and-standards/buildings-and-sites/about-the-ada-standards/ada-standards/chapter-4-accessible-routes>

22. The ADA requires reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures when necessary to afford goods, services, facilities, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the public accommodation can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter their nature. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).

23. The remedies and procedures set forth at 42 U.S.C. § 2000a-3(a) are provided to any person who is being subjected to discrimination on the basis of disability or who has reasonable grounds for believing that such person is about to be subjected to discrimination in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12183. 42 U.S.C. 12188(a)(1).

24. The access barriers described herein demonstrate that Defendant's facilities are not readily accessible to and usable by individuals who use wheelchairs or scooters.

25. Defendant's repeated and systemic practices herein described constitute unlawful discrimination on the basis of a disability in violation of Title III of the ADA.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

26. This Court has federal question jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 42 U.S.C. § 12188.

27. Plaintiff's claims asserted herein arose in this judicial district, and Defendant does substantial business in this judicial district.

28. Venue in this judicial district is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) in that this is the judicial district in which a substantial part of the events and/or omissions at issue occurred.

PARTIES

29. Plaintiff Bartley M. Mullen, Jr. is, and at all times relevant for purposes of this action was, a resident of Beaver, Pennsylvania.

30. Plaintiff is a person with double, above-the-knee leg amputations, who uses a wheelchair for mobility. As a result of this mobility disability, Plaintiff is substantially limited in one or more major life activities, particularly with ambulation. Plaintiff is therefore a member of a protected class under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2), and the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 C.F.R. §§ 36.101 *et seq.*

31. Plaintiff is a tester in this litigation and a regular customer of Defendant who desires equal access to Defendant's goods and services. *See, e.g., Nanni v. Aberdeen Marketplace, Inc.*, 878 F.3d 447, 457 (4th Cir. 2017); *Civil Rights Educ. & Enf't Ctr. v. Hosp. Props. Tr.*, 867 F.3d 1093, 1102 (9th Cir. 2017); *Colo. Cross Disability Coal. v. Abercrombie & Fitch Co.*, 765 F.3d 1205, 1211-12 (10th Cir. 2014); *Houston v. Marod Supermarkets, Inc.*, 733 F.3d 1323, 1334 (11th Cir. 2013); *see also Havens Realty Corp. v. Coleman*, 455 U.S. 363, 372-74 (1982).

32. Defendant The TJX Companies, Inc. is a Delaware corporation, and is headquartered at 770 Cochituate Road, Framingham, MA 01701.

33. Defendant's stores are places of public accommodation pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §12181(7).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS AND PLAINTIFF'S EXPERIENCES

I. Plaintiff Has Been Denied Full and Equal Access to Defendant's Facilities.

34. In December of 2019, Plaintiff patronized Defendant's store located at 1600 Park Manor Blvd, Pittsburgh, PA 15205 (the "Robinson Store").

35. Plaintiff lives near the Robinson Store, and he regularly travels in and around the area where it is located. Specifically, Plaintiff regularly visits the Robinson shopping mall, which is where the Robinson Store is located, for shopping and dining. During these trips, he regularly patronizes retail stores like and including Defendant's store, and to socialize with friends.

36. During Plaintiff's visit to the Robinson Store, he repeatedly encountered interior access barriers within the store, including but not limited to merchandise and merchandise displays, which narrowed interior paths of access to a width below statutorily prescribed requirements and precluded Plaintiff's equal access to Defendant's goods and services in violation of the ADA's equal access mandate, generally, and the requirements of the 2010 Standards Section 403.5.1. These barriers inhibit his ability to navigate Defendant's stores and preclude his access to Defendant's goods. Plaintiff would shop at Defendant's Robinson Store more often, and with less difficulty, if Defendant's stores were readily accessible.

37. Plaintiff's Investigator also separately examined the Robinson Store and encountered the same types of access barriers that Plaintiff encountered, as depicted in the following images which demonstrate access barriers narrowing the pathway to less than thirty-two inches in width:



Figure 1 – TJ Maxx, 1600 Park Manor Blvd, Pittsburgh, PA 15205



Figure 2 – TJ Maxx, 1600 Park Manor Blvd, Pittsburgh, PA 15205

38. Plaintiff has regularly contended with these types of access barriers ever since he first became mobility disabled ten years ago, and he is exasperated that retailers continue to disregard basic accessibility requirements, and that they continue to treat individuals with disabilities as second-class citizens nearly thirty years after passage of the ADA.

39. The practice of retailers overloading their stores' capacities for merchandise, displays, and equipment by placing such items in as many locations as possible, including excessively and impermissibly within interior paths of access, appears to be an industry-wide

problem. Indeed, as an advocate for the disabled community, Plaintiff has filed lawsuits against other retailers for the same types of policies, practices and interior store conditions that are at issue in this matter. *See, e.g., Mullen v. Spencer Gifts LLC*, No. 2:19-cv-00555 (W.D. Pa.) (settled); *Mullen v. Hot Topic, Inc.*, No. 2:19-cv-00554 (W.D. Pa.) (settled); *Mullen v. Dick's Sporting Goods, Inc.*, No. 2:19-cv-00374 (W.D. Pa.) (pending); *Mullen v. American Eagle Outfitters, Inc.*, No. 2:19-cv-01278-MPK (W.D. Pa.) (pending). Plaintiff's advocacy has resulted in improved, greater, and sustained accessibility conditions for individuals with mobility disabilities at hundreds of retail stores across the nation, and at the same time put large national retailers on notice that pursuing profits ahead of the rights of individuals with disabilities will not be apathetically endured by the disabled community.

40. Plaintiff's Investigator also examined a sampling of Defendant's Pennsylvania-based stores and determined the same problems existed that were present in the location visited by Plaintiff, as depicted in the following images, which demonstrate access barriers narrowing the pathway to less than thirty-two inches in width:

a) 117 Matthew Drive, Union Town, PA 15401



Figure 3 – TJ Maxx, 117 Matthew Drive

b) 580 E Waterfront Drive, Homestead, PA 15120



Figure 4 – TJ Maxx, 580 E Waterfront Drive

c) 5375 William Flynn Hwy, Gibsonsia, PA 15044



Figure 5 – TJ Maxx, 5375 William Flynn Hwy

d) 5280 US-30, Greensburg, PA 15601



Figure 6 – TJ Maxx, 5280 US-30

e) 3945 Washington Road, McMurray, PA 15317



Figure 7 – TJ Maxx, 3945 Washington Road

f) 1717 PA-228, Cranberry Township, PA 16066



Figure 8 – 1717 PA-228

g) 1155 Washington Pike, Bridgeville, PA 15017



Figure 9 – TJ Maxx, 1155 Washington Pike

h) 928 Freeport Road, Pittsburgh, PA 15238



Figure 10 – TJ Maxx, 928 Freeport Road

i) 750 Butler Crossing, Butler, PA 16001



Figure 11 – TJ Maxx, 750 Butler Crossing

41. The barriers depicted above illustrate some, but not all, of the types of interior access barriers at Defendant's stores. Collectively, these barriers impeded Plaintiff's access to Defendant's goods and services.

42. As a result of Defendant's non-compliance with the ADA, Plaintiff's rights to full and equal, non-discriminatory, and safe access to Defendant's goods and facilities has been denied.

43. Plaintiff will be deterred from returning to and fully and safely accessing Defendant's facilities so long as Defendant's facilities remain non-compliant, and so long as Defendant continues to employ the same policies and practices that have led, and in the future will lead, to inaccessibility at Defendant's facilities.

44. Nonetheless, Plaintiff would like to continue to visit Defendant's stores that are close to his home, both to attempt to access goods and services in those stores and to survey the stores for compliance with the ADA.

45. Without injunctive relief, Plaintiff will continue to be unable to fully and safely access Defendant's facilities in violation of his rights under the ADA.

46. As an individual with a mobility disability who is dependent upon a wheelchair, Plaintiff is directly interested in whether public accommodations, like Defendant's facilities, have access barriers that impede full accessibility to those accommodations by individuals with mobility-related disabilities.

II. Defendant Denies Individuals With Disabilities Full and Equal Access to its Facilities.

47. Defendant is engaged in the ownership, management, operation, and development of retail stores throughout the United States, including, upon information and belief, approximately 1,223 stores across the United States and 51 stores across Pennsylvania.

48. As the owner, operator, and/or manager of its properties, Defendant employs centralized policies, practices, and procedures with regard to the operation of its facilities.

49. However, as set forth herein, these policies, practices, and procedures are inadequate in that Defendant's facilities are operated in violation of the accessibility requirements of Title III of the ADA.

50. As evidenced by the widespread inaccessibility of Defendant's stores visited by Plaintiff and Plaintiff's Investigator, absent a change in Defendant's corporate policies and practices, access barriers are likely to reoccur in Defendant's facilities even after they have been remediated in the first instance.

51. Accordingly, Plaintiff seeks an injunction to remove the barriers currently present at Defendant's facilities and an injunction to modify the policies and practices that have created or allowed, and will create or allow, access barriers in Defendant's Pennsylvania stores.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

52. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and (b)(2), individually and on behalf of the following classes:

All persons with qualified mobility disabilities who have attempted, or will attempt, to access the interior of any store owned or operated by Defendant within Pennsylvania and have, or will have, experienced access barrier in interior paths of travel.

53. Numerosity: The class described above is so numerous that joinder of all individual members in one action would be impracticable. The disposition of the individual claims of the

respective class members through this class action will benefit both the parties and this Court, and will facilitate judicial economy.

54. Typicality: Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the members of the class. The claims of Plaintiff and members of the class are based on the same legal theories and arise from the same unlawful conduct.

55. Common Questions of Fact and Law: There is a well-defined community of interest and common questions of fact and law affecting members of the class in that they all have been and/or are being denied their civil rights to full and equal access to, and use and enjoyment of, Defendant's facilities and/or services due to Defendant's failure to make its facilities fully accessible and independently usable as above described. The questions of law and fact that are common to the class include:

- a. Whether Defendant operates places of public accommodation and are subject to Title III of the ADA and its implementing regulations;
- b. Whether storing merchandise in interior aisles of the stores makes the stores inaccessible to Plaintiff and putative class members; and,
- c. Whether Defendant's storage, stocking and setup policies and practices discriminate against Plaintiff and putative class members in violation of Title III of the ADA and its implementing regulations.

56. Adequacy of Representation: Plaintiff is an adequate representative of the class because his interests do not conflict with the interests of the members of the class. Plaintiff will fairly, adequately, and vigorously represent and protect the interests of the members of the class, and has no interests antagonistic to the members of the class. Plaintiff has retained counsel who

are competent and experienced in the prosecution of class action litigation, generally, and who possess specific expertise in the context of class litigation under the ADA.

57. Class certification is appropriate pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) because Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the class, making appropriate both declaratory and injunctive relief with respect to Plaintiff and the class as a whole.

CAUSE OF ACTION: VIOLATION OF THE ADA

58. Defendant has failed, and continues to fail, to provide individuals who use wheelchairs or scooters with full and equal enjoyment of its facilities.

59. Defendant has discriminated against Plaintiff and the class in that Defendant has failed to make Defendant's facilities fully accessible to, and independently usable by, individuals who use wheelchairs or scooters in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a) as described above, and for violations of Section 403.5.1 of the 2010 Standards.

60. Defendant's conduct is ongoing and continuous, and Plaintiff has been harmed by Defendant's conduct.

61. Unless Defendant is restrained from continuing its ongoing and continuous course of conduct, Defendant will continue to violate the ADA and will continue to inflict injury upon Plaintiff and the class.

62. Given that Defendant has not complied with the ADA's requirements to make Defendant's facilities fully accessible to, and independently usable by, individuals who use wheelchairs or scooters, Plaintiff invokes his statutory rights to declaratory and injunctive relief, as well as costs and attorneys' fees.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the members of the class, prays for:

a. A declaratory judgment that Defendant is in violation of the specific requirements of Title III of the ADA, and the relevant implementing regulations of the ADA, in that Defendant's facilities are not fully accessible to and independently usable by individuals who use wheelchairs or scooters;

b. A permanent injunction pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) and 28 C.F.R. § 36.501(b) that: (i) directs Defendant to take all steps necessary to remove the access barriers described above and to bring its Pennsylvania facilities into full compliance with the requirements set forth in the ADA, and its implementing regulations, so that the facilities are fully accessible to, and independently usable by, individuals who use wheelchairs or scooters; (ii) directs Defendant to change its policies and practices to ensure its facilities are fully accessible to, and independently usable by, individuals who use wheelchairs or scooters; and (iii) directs that Plaintiff shall monitor Defendant's facilities to ensure that the injunctive relief ordered above remains in place;

c. Damages in an amount to be determined by proof, including all applicable statutory damages;

d. An Order certifying the class proposed by Plaintiff, naming Plaintiff as class representative, and appointing his counsel as class counsel;

e. Payment of costs of suit;

f. Payment of reasonable attorneys' fees, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205 and 28 C.F.R. § 36.505, and/or nominal damages; and,

g. The provision of whatever other relief the Court deems just, equitable, and appropriate.

Dated: January 16, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ R. Bruce Carlson

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